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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/689,375	10/20/2003	David W. Baarman	18716.84220-001	3356

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Warner Norcross & Judd LLP
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Grand Rapids, MI 49503-2487

EXAMINER

DESCHERE, ANDREW M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2836

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/12/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/689,375

Applicant(s)

BAARMAN, DAVID W.

Examiner

ANDREW M. DESCHERE

Art Unit

2836

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 5-8, 12, 13, 23, 24 and 47-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 5-8, 12, 13, 23, 24 and 47-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed 31 October 2007 has amended claims 6, 12, 23, and 50-51.

Examiner's rejections under 35 USC 112 are withdrawn. Claims 2, 4, 9-11, 14-22, and 25-46 remain cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 12, 13, 23, 47-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parks (US 5,455,466) and Ichihara (US 6,424,124).

Parks discloses a system for inductively (contactlessly) transferring power and data to a portable electronic device (Figures 1 and 2). The portable electronic device 12 contains a secondary winding 200b, a rechargeable battery power source 225, a transceiver (modem 220), and rectifier 222 and charging circuit 224 for regulating power to the battery (column 3, lines 26-67). The modem performs both modulation and demodulation, allowing two-way communication with a support unit 14 (column 4, lines 27-56). The support unit inductively supplies power to the portable electronic device, and includes a transceiver (formed by a demodulator 204 and a modulator 206), as well as a primary winding 200a. The portable

electronic device 12 may be a personal digital assistant or portable personal computer (column 1, lines 14-23).

Parks discloses the inductive power transfer system as above, but does not teach a further remote device connected to the portable electronic device (adapter). Ichihara discloses a system for supplying power to portable devices (Figures 1 and 3). A mobile phone 1 (a remote device) includes a rechargeable battery 308 as its power supply and a CPU 301 as its controller (column 5, lines 16-53). A computer 2 charges the mobile phone via a coupling cable 5, the coupling cable also allowing two-way communication between the CPUs of the mobile phone and the computer (column 5, line 64 to column 6, line 13). Computer 2 may be a portable personal computer (column 4, lines 8-13).

A combination of Parks and Ichihara would provide an adapter (portable personal computer) that receives power from and communicates with a contactless power supply (support unit), and supplies power to and communicates with a remote device (mobile phone). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Parks and Ichihara to reduce inconvenient cabling (Parks, column 1, lines 43-55) and enhance charging ability (Ichihara, column 1, lines 31-63) for portable, rechargeable electronic devices.

With regard to claim 3, Parks does not disclose the details of charging circuit 224, only suggesting that it comprises conventional circuitry and components (Parks, column 3, lines 65-67). A controller for such circuitry and components is well known in the art, such as the battery control circuit 317 of Ichihara, which acts based upon commands received from the CPU 311 (Ichihara, column 4, lines 25-31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to control the battery of Parks by a CPU as taught by Ichihara to combine component functionality to limit complexity in construction.

With regard to claim 12, the computer of Ichihara receives a charging request from the mobile phone (column 4, line 61 to column 5, line 5).

With regard to claims 47-48, Parks discloses a computer 16 in two-way communication with the support unit via a data transmission line 210 (column 3, lines 50-60; column 4, lines 36-50).

With regard to claim 23, the above combination of Parks and Ichihara provides a first communication link (between a mobile phone and a portable personal computer), a second communication link (between a personal portable computer and a support unit), and a third communication link (between a support unit and a computer). While a fourth communication link is not expressly taught, it is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art to connect a computer to a network via a communication link. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to connect the computer to a network to transmit and receive data from other computers and network-enabled devices.

Claims 5-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parks and Ichihara as applied to claim 4, and in further view of Zimmer (US 6,703,920).

Parks discloses an inductive charging system as above, but does not teach that the contactless interface may include a variable impedance element. Zimmer teaches a method of contactless transmission of power or data, having a resonant circuit. The impedance of the resonant circuit is varied by switching an impedance element in either series or parallel configuration, as set by controller 2 (Zimmer, Figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include such variable impedance in the combination of Parks and Ichihara in order to provide optimal transmission of data and power over the contactless power interface (Zimmer, column 4 lines 6-15). Furthermore, inductive elements may be switched as taught by Zimmer (column 4, lines 30-37).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 31 October 2007, page 8, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Parks and Ichihara disclose equivalent computers (12 in Parks, 2 in Ichihara), each functioning as an adapter, with respect to the claim language. Parks discloses that the computer may receive power contactlessly. Ichihara discloses that the computer may charge a mobile phone. Combining the teachings of both Parks and Ichihara in a single computer would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as noted above in the rejection under 35 USC 103. Personal computers incorporate a multitude of features to enhance their convenience; the elements taught by both Parks and Ichihara would be obvious to include and would not contradict each other's functionality.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW M. DESCHERE whose telephone number is (571)272-8391. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Sherry can be reached on (571) 272-2800 x36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2836

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael J Sherry/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2836

AMD